

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPAROVA, S. A.

Mbr., Inst. Biochemistry im. A. N. Bakh, Acad. Sci., -1946-.

"Physiological Significance of Callus Formation for the Resistance of Chicory to Attacks by Microorganisms," Dok. AN, 55, No. 9, 1947

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

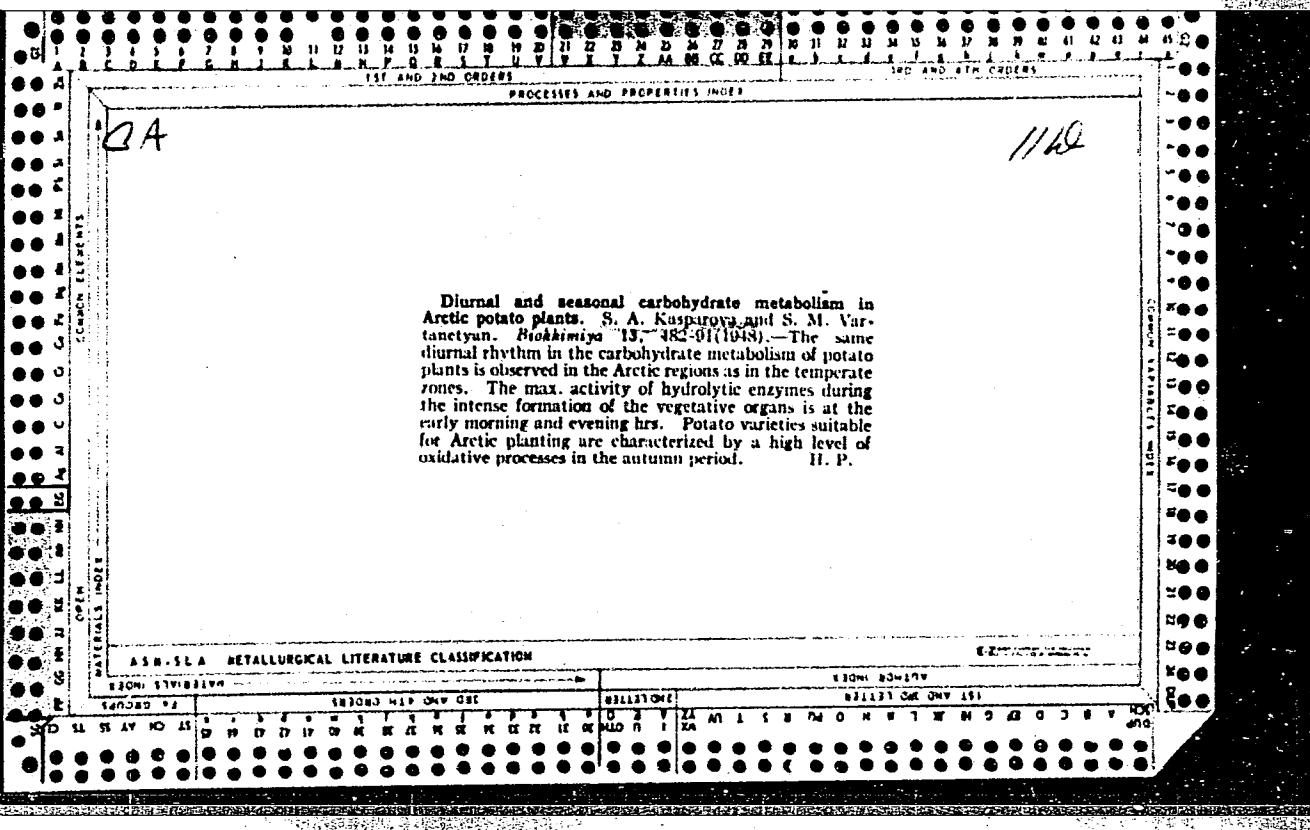
KASPAROVA, S. A. with the cooperation of KHRISTIFOROV, A. M.

Kola, -cl948-.

Mbr., Lab. Biochemistry and Plant Physiology, Kola Sci.
Res. Base im. S. M. Kirov, USSR Acad. Sci., -cl948-.

"Role of biochemical processes in determining winter hardiness of clover in the
arctic," Biokhimiya, 13:5, 1948.

BNL Guide, 2:4, 1949



KASPAROVA, S. A.

USSR/Medicine - Potatoes
Medicine - Climate

Jun 48

"Elimination of the Depressive State of Potatoes
Under the Influence of Geographic Factors," S. A.
Kasparova, S. M. Vartapetyan, Kola Base imeni S. M.
Kirov, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol IX, No 9

Presents data showing effect of northern and southern
climates on arctic potatoes. Concludes that low
yield of "polar" potato in other regions is due to
poor adaptation of its fermentation apparatus, which
results in a depressive state. This can be eliminated
by transplanting potato to arctic regions. Toxic sub-
stances are not present. Submitted 29 Mar 48 6/40716

11d

CA

Effect of mineral feeding on accumulation and transformation of plastic materials in ripening of grain under conditions of low temperatures. S. A. Kasyatova and P. G. Usova. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 60, 1317-70 (1948).—By controlling the time of planting and the relative amounts of mineral diet it was possible to alter the ripening period of wheat, so that ripening to the waxy state was possible in near-polar regions where ordinarily such ripening cannot be carried out naturally. Increase of P and K by fertilizer (not stated) gives most rapid development, while the grain also ripens most rapidly after harvesting with added P-K (11 days); use of N-K and N-P-K addns. gave slower ripening harvested grain (16-19 days). Increased K and P leads to increased synthesis of carbohydrates which are stored in the vegetative organs of wheat, but their transfer to the grain is hindered; lying in sheaves leads to gradual transfer into the grain and change into starch; however, most of the carbohydrates still remain in the stalks. As the grain ripens, the activity of invertase and amylase drops, remaining at the highest level in cases which receive added P and K feeding.
G. M. Kosolapoff

VOLKOV, Yu.I., inzh.; GAFANOVICH, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GLADKOV, N.G.,
kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; GORKUSHA, A.Ye., agr.; ZHITNEV, N.F., inzh.;
ZANIN, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAUSHITSYN, V.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk;
ZVOLINSKIY, N.P.; ZEL'TSERMAN, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAIPOV, A.N.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; KASPAROVA, S.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KOLOTUSHKINA,
A.P., kand.ekon.nauk; KRUGLYAKOV, A.M., inzh.; KURNIKOV, I.I., inzh.;
LAVRENT'YEV, L.N., inzh.; LEBEDEV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVITIN,
Yu.I., inzh.; MAKHLIN, Ye.A., inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, G.S., inzh.;
POLESHCHENKO, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLUNOCHEV, I.M., agr.; P'YANKOV,
I.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; RABINOVICH, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;
SOKOLOV, A.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; STISHKOVSKIY, A.A., inzh.;
TURBIN, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHABAN, I.V., inzh.; CHAPKEVICH, A.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; CHERNOV, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHMILEV, B.M., kand.
tekhn.nauk; KRASNICHENKO, A.V., inzh., red.; KLETSKIN, M.I., inzh.,
red.; MOLYUKOV, G.A., inzh., red.; ELAGOSKLONOVA, N.Yu., inzh., red.;
UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Reference book for the designer of agricultural machinery in two
volumes] Spravochnik konstruktora sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashin
v dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry. Vol.1. 1960. 655 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Agricultural machinery--Design and construction)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPAROVA, S.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk [deceased]; NIKULINA, L.B., kand.
sel'skokhoz. nauk; MIL'TSEVA, L.V., agronom.

Physical and mechanical properties of potato tubers. Trudy VISKHOMa
no.32:13-35 '62. (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPAROVA, S.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk [deceased]; MIL'TSEVA, L.V., agronom.

Investigating the technological process of harvesting potatoes by
stages. Trudy VISKHOMa no.32:153-166 '62. (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

ZAPUSKALOV, V.I.; KASPAROVA, S.A.; KONOROVA, Ye.V.; KOPSHITSER,
I.Z.; LARIONOV, V.P.; SVIDLO, V.M.; FOL'TS, K.K.; ZOTOV,
V.A., red.

[Exercise therapy in the psychiatric hospital] Iechebnaia
fizicheskaiia kul'tura v psikhiatricheskoi bol'nitse. Mo-
skva, Meditsina, 1965. 235 p. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPAROVA, S.I., uchitel' nitsa

Trips to an oxygen plant. Khim. v shkole 15 no.60-62 N-D '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.80, Baku.
(Oxygen--Study and teaching)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPAROVA, S.N.; YURKOVA, L.A.

One way of more efficient use of seismic equipment. Razved. i
prom. geofiz. no.48:87-91 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

KASPAROVA, S.N.; GRIDASOV, Yu.M.

Economic effectiveness of using the controlled directional sensitivity method in the Ural Mountain region of Aktyubinsk Province. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.7:45-47 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki, trest Aktyubnefterazvedka.
(Aktyubinsk Province--Seismic prospecting)

KASPAROVA, T.Yu.

Epidemiology of measles and whooping cough. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.
i immun. 28 no.8:116-122 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Is TSentral'nogo instituta usovershennstvovaniya vrachey
(MEASLES, epidemiology,
(Rus))
(WHOOPING COUGH, epidemiology,
(Rus))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPAROVA, T. Yu.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Some problems in the epidemiology of whooping cough". Moscow, 1958. 15 pp (Min Health USSR, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, No 8, 1959, 138)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

GORDINA, G.V.; LAZURENKO, I.S.; KASPAROVA, T.Yu.

Duration of immunity in children inoculated with a whooping cough vaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.2:33-37 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(WHOOPING COUGH--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

S/169/62/000/007/063/149
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Kasparova, Ye. A. and Ryvin, D. S.

TITLE: Results of aeromagnetic investigations in the western and eastern parts of the Siberian Platform and in the part of the West Siberian Lowlands near the Yenisey

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 30, abstract 7A197 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 523-526)

TEXT: The territory mapped on a scale of 1:200,000 covers sections of the West Siberian Lowlands, the Taymyrskiy Trough, and the Siberian Platform with its folded framework. A sharply variable magnetic field characterizes the platform's westerly part and the Tungusskaya Syneclide; some of them coincide with known ore deposits. The Yeniseyskiy Ridge's northerly subsided part is outlined. The depths to the folded basement -- from 0.5 - 2.5 km in the south to 3.5 - 4.0 km in the north of the territory investigated -- were ✓✓

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S/169/62/000/007/063/149

D228/D307

Results of aeromagnetic ...

determined from the smooth anomalies characteristic of the Siberian Lowlands. The area of the Noril'skoye Plateau was surveyed on a scale of 1:50,000. Indications are given about the most perspective areas for seeking copper-nickel deposits. ✓ *[Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]*

Card 2/2

VISHENKOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KASPAROVA, Ye.V., inzh.; Prinima-
li uchastiye: RYABCHENKOV, A.V., doktor khim. nauk, prof.;
VELEMITSINA, V.I., inzh.; ZUSMANOVICH, G.G., kand. tekhn.
nauk; TUTOV, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KUBAREV,
V.I., inzh., red.; TAIROVA, A.L., red. izd-va; MAKAROVA, I.A.,
tekhn. red.; MEL'NICHENKO, F.P., tekhn. red.

[Increasing the reliability and durability of machine parts by
chemically nickel coating] Povyshenie nadezhnosti i dolgovech-
nosti detalei mashin khimicheskim nikelirovaniem. Moskva,
Mashgiz, 1963. 205 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Protective coatings) (Nickel)

KASPARSON, A.A., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the wave pressure on supports of through structures.
Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; stroi. no.1:213-218 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy vodnogo khozyaystva i morskikh portov Moskovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Waves) (Hydraulic engineering)

ORUDZHEV, Sabit Atayevich; MIRCHINK, M.F., red.; KASPARSON, A.A.,
red.; PETROVA, Ye.A., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Deep-water large-block offshore rig bases; completion method
for new oil fields of the Caspian Sea] Glubokovodnoe krupno-
blochnoe osnovanie morskikh burovых; metod osvoeniia novykh
neftianykh mestorozhdenii Kaspiiskogo moria. Moskva, Gostoptekh-
izdat, 1962. 190 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Caspian Sea—Oil well drilling rigs)

L 04166-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6025404

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3065/66/000/051/0045/0048

AUTHOR: Voloshin, Yu. Yu.; Kasparson, A. A.; Knyazev, V. S.; Filippov, E. Ya. 67

ORG: none

TITLE: A sensor for actual measurement of wave velocities

SOURCE: Moscow, Inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut. Sbornik trudov, no. 51, 1966.
Issledovaniye morskikh gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy (Research on marine structures), 45-
48

TOPIC TAGS: liquid level instrument, fluid flow, velocity measuring instrument, strain gage,
test instrumentation, OCEAN DYNAMICS

ABSTRACT: This article gives a description of the design and certain operational characteristics of a new sensor for measuring wave velocities. It consists of a housing (working part), coupling, end cap, cover, arm, and a disk. The housing is made of a brass cylinder whose outside diameter and wall thickness are selected for convenience of mounting the strain gages and its sensing element. Experimental models of the strain-gage sensor of wave velocities were tested in the laboratory and under full-scale conditions on a calibration stand. The purpose of the tests was to check the air-tightness of the instrument and to determine its technical

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L 04166-67

ACC NR: AT6025404

performance: sensitivity, calibration characteristics, and frequency of natural vibrations. The experiment showed the sensor has sufficient sensitivity and can be used successfully for measuring fluctuations of wave velocities under full-scale conditions within a wide range (from 0.1 to 10 m/sec). Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 0f14,20/ SUBM DATE: none

L 04164-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) FDN/RM/GW
ACC NR: AT6025405 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3065/66/000/051/0049/0053

AUTHOR: Kasparson, A. A.; Knyazev, V. S.; Filippov, E. Ya.; Furtenko, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrical contact wave graph with a flexible receiving unit

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut. Sbornik trudov, no. 51, 1966.
Issledovaniye morskikh gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy (Research on marine hydraulic structures), 49-53

TOPIC TAGS: electric measuring instrument, fluid flow, wave propagation, liquid level instrument, OCEAN DYNAMICS

ABSTRACT: A new design of a wave graph with a flexible receiving unit which favorably differs from those existing has been designed, manufactured, and tested. The receiving part of the wave graph consists of wires with a polyvinyl chloride coating. Each wire ends as a contact on a polyvinyl chloride ring. On the receiving unit are 41 contacts, of which 40 are working contacts and one is a zero contact. The leads from the contacts are connected in a plug. The total length of the receiving unit can be varied depending on local conditions. To eliminate swaying of the receiving part during wave disturbance a 15-20-kg weight is suspended on a wire to the

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L 04164-67

ACC NR: AT6025405

lower part which restricts the motion of the receiving unit to 30–50 cm. The total weight of the receiving unit with the weights does not exceed 30–50 kg (at an anticipated wave height of 8–10 m) and enables one person to freely install the wave graph in a working position without any other attachments. The electrical circuit of the wave graph consists of three basic components: a supply unit, relay unit and resistors, and receiving circuit. The wave graph is simple to assemble, reliable in operation, ensures the required accuracy of measuring the elements of waves of any height, permits processing the oscillographic recording of fluctuations of sea level on computers, is easily transported, does not require skilled servicing personnel, and is cheap to manufacture. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 14, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *LL*

DZHUNKOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki
RSFSR, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KASPAROV, Avgust
Al'fredovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKIBIOV, Gleb
Nikolayevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIDOROVA, Aleksandra
Grigor'yevna, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye:
ZEMELINOV, S.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; PANTELEYEV, P.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; YAVLENISKIY, S.D., inzh., retsenzent;
SKOBELING, L.V., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Harbors and harbor structures] Porty i portovye sooruzheniya.
[By] N.N.Dzhunkovskii i dr. Moskva, Stroizdat. Pt.1. 1964.
341 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra vodnogo khozyaystva i morskikh portov Moskovskogo
inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta im. V.V.Kuybysheva (for
all except Yavlenskiy, Skobelina). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy
vodnogo khozyaystva i morskikh portov Mcskovskogo inzhenerno-
stroitel'nogo instituta im. V.V.Kuybysheva (for Dzhunkovskiy).

VIKSNE, A.; VIKSNE, J.; DENISOVA, U.[translator]; KASPARSONA, G.
[translator]; LEGZDINA, Zh. [Legzdina, Z.] [translator];
POISHA, Ya. [Poisa, J.] [tranalator]; TOLSTOPYATOVA, R.
[translator]; ALKSNE, B., red.; BERZINA, K., red.; SILINS,V.,
tekhn. red.

[Riga Zoological Garden] Rizhskii zoologicheskii sad. Riga,
Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1957. 1 v. (chiefly illus).
(MIRA 14:12)

(Riga--Zoological gardens)

KASPARSONS, G. [R.]

GENERAL

PERIODICALS: VESTI~~N~~ No. 3, 1958

KASPARSONS, G. Method of investigating the food of diurnal birds of prey.
p. 73

Monthly list of East European Acceesions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

KASPARSON, G.R.

Feeding habits of some diurnal birds of prey in the Latvian S.S.R.
[with summary in English]. Zeol. zhur. 37 no.9:1389-1396 S '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1.Kafedra zoologii biologicheskogo fakul'teta Latviyskogo gosu-
darstvennogo universiteta, Riga.
(Latvia--Birds of prey)
(Birds--Feed)

KASPAR'YAN, A. A.

"Concerning the Disintegration Form of the Stationary Field of Short Sound Waves."
Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 24 Nov 49, Sci Res Inst of Mechanics,
Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering
in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

KASPAR'YAN, A. K.; POPOV, V. M.

Apparatus for bending samples during testing of inter-crystalline corrosion. Zav. lab. 28 no.12:1522-1523. '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Chelyabinskij metallurgicheskiy zavod.

(Steel, Stainless--Corrosion)

KASPARYAN, A. S.

"A Colchicine Induced Amphidiploid-Upland Egyptian Cotton," Dokl. AN
SSSR, 26, No.2, 1940

Inst. Plant Industry, Leningrad-Pushkin Lab. Tobacco and Tea and Lab of
Genetics, same inst.

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KASPARYAN, A.S.

Work practice in tea growing in southern Kirghizia. Trudy Glav.
bot. sada 5:103-121 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Kirghizistan--Tea)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

KASPARYAN, A.S.; ZAYTSEVA, Ye.N.

Overcoming sterility in three lily forms. Biul. Glav. bot. sada
no.31:77-80 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Lilies) (Sterility in plants)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

VERZILOV, V.F., KASPARYAN, A.S.

Gibberellin and growth of dual-purpose Triticum-Agropyron
hybrids. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.37:59-61 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR,
(Triticum-agropyron hybrids) (Gibberellins)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

VERZILOV, V.F.; KASPARYAN, A.S.

Effect of gibberellic acid on the morphology of some flowering plants.
Zhur. ob. biol. 21 no.4:308-312 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(GIBBERELLINS) (BOTANY—MORPHOLOGY)

KASPARYAN, A.S.

Ear formation in wheat-wild rye hybrids caused by 2,3,5-triiodo-benzoic acid. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no. 38:98-100 '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Wheat) (Wild rye) (Benzoic acid)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPARYAN, B.N., inzhener.

Use of standard metallic formwork for reinforced concrete storage
structures. Elek.sta. 25 no.10:48-50 0 '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Concrete construction--Formwork)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

KASPARYAN, B.N.

The initial stage of building in constructing electric
power stations should be sharply reduced. Prom.stroi. 38
no.4:30-31 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zamestritel' glavnogo inzhenera tresta Kavkazenergostroy.
(Electric power plants)

24.550026057
S/173/61/014/001/002/002
A104/A129

AUTHOR: Kasparyan, G. A.

TITLE: Methods of determination of thermophysical characteristics of heat insulators

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, v. 14, no. 1, 1961, 31-46

TEXT: The author is discussing the thermal transfer based on the heat conductivity at unsteady temperatures, expressed by

$$t = f(x, y, z, \tau) \quad (1)$$

and at steady temperatures, expressed by

$$t = \psi(x, y, z); \quad \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} = 0 \quad (2)$$

resulting in the differential equation of heat conductivity,

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} = a \nabla^2 t \quad (3)$$

and describes its use for determination of thermophysical properties of insulating materials. Methods and devices based on steady temperatures have been ...

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A104/A129

Methods of determination ...

described in a number of pertinent papers (Ref. 5: B. N. Kaufman, "Thermal Conductivity of Construction Materials"; Ref. 6: M. A. Mikheyev, "Basics of the Heat Transfer", M.-L., 1949; Ref. 7: B. S. Peshukhov, "Experimental Investigation of the Heat Transfer Process", Energoizdat, 1952; Ref. 8: D. L. Timrosh, "Determination of the Heat Conductivity of Construction and Insulation Materials" NKPS, Energoizdat, 1932 and Ref. 9: A. F. Tsubnovskiy, "Heat Exchange in Dispersion Media", Gostekhteorizdat, 1934). They can be classified, according to the geometric shape of the sample to be tested, into: 1. plate method, subdivided in single and double plate and comparation method; 2. globe method; and 3. tube method. The plate method is carried out by a device (Fig. 1) consisting of a basic heating plate (1), a lateral and a lower compensating heating plate (2) and a cooler (3). The sample (4) is placed between the basic plate and the cooler. The heat conductivity coefficient is expressed by

$$\lambda = \frac{Q \cdot \delta}{F(t_1 - t_2)} \quad (4)$$

The globe method is used for powders and fibrous materials, and is performed by a device consisting of two concentric metal globes, of which the inner globe is the heater. The sample is placed between the globes. The heat conductivity

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Methods of determination ...

coefficient is expressed by

$$\lambda = \frac{Q \left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right)}{4 \pi k (t_1 - t_2)} \quad (5)$$

where t_1 and t_2 = temperature of the globe surface and R_2 and R_1 = corresponding radii of the outer and inner globe respectively. The following devices are based on the steady method: automatic instrument control (Ref. 10: M. M. Golyand and B. I. Kernov, "Automatic Devices for Determination of the Heat Conductivity of Insulation Materials", Collection of Transactions LTIKhP, 1952, no. 4, and Ref. 11: James L. Weeks and Ralph L. Seifert, "Apparatus for Measurement of the Thermal Conductivity of Solids", Rev. Sci. Instrum., 1953, 24, no. 11); instruments using wider temperature ranges in low (Ref. 12: Gordon Wilkes, "Thermal Conductivity Expansion and Specific Heat of Insulator at Extremely Low Temperatures", Refriger. Engin., 1946, 52) and high temperature regions (Ref. 13: M. I. Kozak, "Heat Conductivity of Nonmetal Powders at High Temperatures, Author's abstract of dissertation, 1955; and Ref. 14: A. R. Shel'man, V. N. Fedorov and M. A. Shensenvol, "Heat Conductivity of Ammonium Oxide at High Temperatures", Zh. T. F. 1952, XXII, no. 8) and devices for determination of heat conductivity under

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✓

Methods of determination ...

pressure, at gas saturation and in vacuum. Common deficiencies of steady methods are: varying length of experiments, impossibility of investigation of damp materials, complicated machinery, impossibility of determining the thermal coefficient of the heat conductivity which has to be calculated according to the heat capacity of the material. The determination of the specific heat capacity and the heat conductivity coefficient of insulators presents a difficult problem. These difficulties necessitated new methods of determination of thermal coefficients based on the established rules of unsteady temperatures. Here the temperature is a function of time and space, characterized by Fourier's differential equation on heat conductivity. In the unsteady thermal state the thermal process is always linked with, and dependent on, the heat content of the element. As the velocity of the heat content variations is directly proportional to the heat conductivity coefficient λ and reciprocal to the volumetric thermal capacity C , the total velocity of the thermal process is determined according to the temperature coefficient of the thermal conductivity α . If there are internal heat sources the thermal state meets the requirements of the differential equation

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial T} = \alpha \nabla^2 t + \frac{\omega}{cJ\gamma} \quad (6)$$

where ω = specific power of heat sources in kgcal/m^3 per hour. If $\omega = 0$,

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Eq. (6) is transformed into Eq. (3). Unsteady methods reflect most accurately the time variations and the heating to which materials are subjected under productional conditions; furthermore the determination of thermal characteristics requires a minimum of time. In view of these advantages numerous variants of the unsteady method have been developed. Technical literature (Ref. 15: B. A. Shevel'kov, "Thermophysical Properties of Insulators", Gosenergoizdat, 1958; Ref. 16: V. S. Vol'kenshteyn, "Velocity Method for Determination of Thermic Characteristics of Heat Nonconductors, Zh. T. F. 1952, no. 6; Ref. 17: A. F. Chudnovskiy, "Junction Method for Determination of Thermic Properties of Heat Insulators", Zh. T. F., 1946, no. 2; and Ref. 18: H. Hahnemann, "The Problem of Heat Transfer", VDJ, 1955, 7, no. 34) stresses their suitability for determination of thermophysical characteristics. G. M. Kondrat'yev (Ref. 4: "Steady Thermal Conditions", Gostekhizdat, 1954) developed 4 variants of the steady temperature method based on the exponential dependence of temperature variations of materials on the time under steady conditions

$$U - t = \frac{T}{T_0} = AUe^{-m\tau} \quad (7)$$

graphically presented in Fig. 2. The determination of values a and λ with the finite and infinite heat emmission coefficient is based on the relation $\alpha = m$, where m becomes proportional to the coefficient of the thermal conductivity (α)

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and results in

$$a = K \cdot m_0 \frac{m^2}{\text{time}}, \quad (8)$$

where K = coefficient for simple solids computed by Kondrat'yev. The heat conductivity coefficient is obtained on the basis of the value a and the coefficient α is determined according to value m . The second variant called Kondrat'yev's λ -calorimeter is of little interest as experiments depend on a number of specific and cumbersome requirements. This was avoided in the third variant, called the "two-point" method, based on the relation of excess temperature at two different points of the sample being cooled at $\alpha = \text{const}$ and $t_m = \text{const}$ [Abstracter's note: subscript m (mean) is a translation of the original c_p (srednaya)] is simultaneously the constant value independent of time and relevant to point coordinates, shape and dimensions of sample and to Bio's criteria. [Abstracter's note: may be Biot-Savard law]. The forth variant deals with a steady cooling process of a composite system, i. e., globe-inside-globe. The idea, called bi-calorimeter, was pursued further by Begunkova, Chudinovskiy, Simonov and Kazanskiy. The main advantage of the steady temperature condition method is independent of calculation formulae from coordinates (with the exception of the two-points method); a drawback consists in the

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impossibility to determine all thermal coefficients in one experiment and difficulties in creating proper limiting conditions, which affects the cooling process. (Experiments by Levin, Malkova, Semenova, Shurygina). These methods are unsuitable for damp materials. The relative method of heating at a steady rate was proposed by Professor A. V. Lykov. It seems that from $F = 0.5$ (Fourier's theorem) onwards the temperature at any point becomes a linear function of time. This method is used for powder insulators and can be adapted to objects of any shape. The temperature coefficient of the heat conductivity is determined according to

$$a = \frac{b (R^2 - \xi^2)}{n [t_n - t(\xi; T)]} \text{ m}^2/\text{h}, \quad (10)$$

where b = heating rate of the mean $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{h}$ and n = constant value for unlimited plates = 3, for unlimited globes = 6 and for unlimited cylinders = 4, and the volumetric heat capacity according to

$$c \gamma = \frac{a (t_0 - t_n)}{2 b R} n \quad (11)$$

This necessitates a preliminary determination of the heat exchange coefficient. Shurygina discarded the complicated machinery used by Lykov and developed a

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relative method of heating at steady velocity, which eliminated the determination of the heat exchange coefficient α . Analytic calculation formulae were obtained for the determination of the heat installation and the possibility of obtaining all thermal coefficients by one test are definite advantages, whereas difficulties in regard to regulation of the heating velocity and damp-proofing of samples is a disadvantage. The unlimited standard method developed by Krasovskaya is based on the cooling according to Laplace's law of limitless plates in an unlimited medium. This method can be used in flour, sugar, cocoa etc. The equipment consists of a concrete calorimeter fitted with measuring instruments. Tests showed that the temperature rises until reaching its maximum, then it drops again. The temperature coefficient of the heat conductivity can be obtained by one test if the time needed for reaching the temperature maximum (t_{max}) and the value of latter (t_{max}) is known. The influence of heat-damp conductivity can be ignored in view of low drops of temperature ($5 \div 10^{\circ}\text{C}$) between sample and the calorimeter. Advantages of this method are: promptness (20 - 30 min), simplicity of the device and the technique. Disadvantages are lax execution of limiting conditions causing loss of heat; also the fact that concrete is water-absorbent and therefore thermophysically unsteady. The method was further developed by Shevel'kov (cooling of cylinder in unlimited medium) for the purpose of establishing thermo-

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physical coefficients of insulators in relation to temperatures. By measuring the temperature of unlimited media in points of various distances from the sample, Shevel'kov was able to determine the effect of the temperature on the thermal properties of the material. The absolute method with instantaneous heat source was worked out by Chudnovskiy and Bogomolov for determination of the thermal coefficient of dispersed material (soil-ground), in the nature and in laboratory conditions. A preheated thin brass plate ($30-40^{\circ}\text{C}$) over the soil temperature is driven into the soil and temperature changes are measured by a thermocouple. The method is quick and requires only one experiment for the determination of all thermal coefficients. Its basic fault is the non-adherence to the basic condition due to the delayed effect of the heat source. M. N. Kulakov developed a new relative method for determination of thermal properties of solid insulators under laboratory conditions. It is based on the cooling of limitless samples in unlimited media under the effect of a plane, instantaneous heat source within the sample. However, this method does not take into account a number of errors which results in distorted data. Tests carried out on damp materials in positive temperatures should employ methods ensuring briefly a thermal effect upon the damp sample. For these reasons the unlimited medium and instantaneous heat source methods are preferable to steady condition methods. The relative (instantaneous

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heat source) method was improved by K. R. Kanter who decreased the distance between heater and the hot junction of differential thermocouple. This improvement resulted in following advantages: sharper temperature maxima ensuring a more accurate calculation of ρ and λ according to simplified formulae and reduced duration of tests (2 ± 10 min). Thermometers are most advantageously placed on the boundary between standard workpiece and sample. Finally, calculation formulae were rendered accurate by Kaganov who paid due consideration to necessary corrections (end heating time of source) which were omitted by Kulakov and Kanter. Kaganov suggests that calculation formulae should be compiled according to the actual effect of the heat source (eliminating impulse heating of samples) rather than on the basis of activity of the instantaneous heat source. Thus methods based on unsteady condition equations received a theoretical approbation, because they are quick and make possible the determination of thermo-physical characteristics by one device and one experiment. They offer the possibility of conducting experiments under pressure, in vacuum and at high and low temperatures. For tests taking only 5 ± 10 min with negligible temperature drops within the samples, these methods can be used with damp materials. There is no doubt that future development of methods used for the determination of thermo-physical characteristics of various construction materials will still be linked

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with the investigation of unsteady condition laws. There are 24 references:
19 Soviet-bloc, and 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1960

Fig. 1:

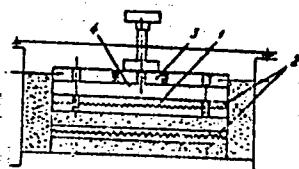
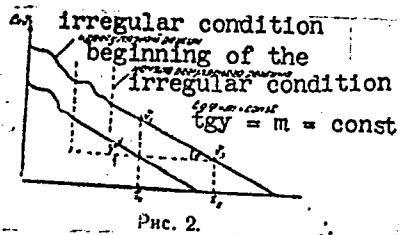


Fig. 2:



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KASPARYAN, G.A.

Effect of the heating rate on the kinetics of mineral kilning.
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.6:85-93 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut teplo- i massoebmena AN Belorusskoy SSR, Minsk.
(Kilns) (Minerals—Thermal properties)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

Tobacco - Grading

Sorting tobacco. Tabak 14, No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

KASPAR'YAN, R.M.; ARAKELYAN, S.S.

Ganglioneuroma of the posterior medastinum. Vest. rent. i rad. 36
no. 1:68-69 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.Kh. Gevorkyan)
Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i rentgenovskogo otdeleniya
(zav. R.M. Kaspar'yan) 2-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(MEDIASTINUM—TUMORS)

DRAMPAYN, F.S.; KASPARYAN, R.M.

Changes in the osseous tissue in systemic scleroderma. Dokl. AN
Arm. SSR 34 no.3:129-133 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Yerevanskiy meditsinskiy institut. Propedevticheskaya
terapevticheskaya klinika i rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye
II klinicheskoy bol'nitsy. Predstavлено akademikom AN Armyanskoy
SSR L.A. Oganesyanom.
(SCLERODERMA)

KASPARYAN, R.M.

Ossaceous form of xanthomatosis and its treatment (Hand-Schuller- Christian disease). Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.4:77-80'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPARYAN, R.M.

Case of multiple myeloma of the bones (Kahler-Rustitskii's disease).
Zhur. eksp. i klin.med. 4 no.1:61-66 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney Yerevanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

V. I. Kaspar yan

15(2)

AUTHOR: Karklit, A. K.

SOV/131-59-2-13/16

TITLE: External Meeting of the Scientific-Technical Council of the All-Union Institute of Refractories at the Borovich Kombinat of Refractories (Vyyezdnaya sessiya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneuporov na Borovichskom kombinate ogneuporov)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory , 1959, Nr 2, pp 93-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In November 1958 a joint meeting of the NTS Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneuporov (NTS, All-Union Institute of Refractories), of the Tekhnicheskiy sovet kombinata (Technical Council of the Kombinat and the Institute) took place. It was devoted to the discussion of the prospects of the development of the Kombinat for the years 1959-1965. Ya. M. Zetserov reported on the prospects of development of the production and auxiliary departments. Y. I. Kaspar yan on the prospects in mining industry, and K. A. Shalkov on new technological methods of producing dense refractories containing a high amount of fireclay. Engineers and technical collaborators and leading workers of the Kombinat as well as scientists of the All-Union

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SOV/131-59-2-13/16

External Meeting of the Scientific-Technical Council of the All-Union
Institute of Refractories at the Borovichi Kombinat of Refractories

Institute of Refractories, representatives of the Leningrad Sovnarkhoz and public organizations took part in the discussion of the reports. Z. L. Dobrin spoke about the necessity of improving the production technology of pantiles. M. N. Bluvshteyn reported on the development of the Central Laboratory of the Kombinat, and Z. M. Rutman on the construction of pyrometric test plants. S. V. Glebov emphasized the necessity of increasing the burning temperature of the products. A. K. Karklit pointed to the necessity of carrying out a number of scientific research in the field of technology and automation of production. A. I. Yakovlev underlined the necessity of an improvement of quality of the products. The secretary of the Borovichskiy gorodskoy komitet KPSS (Borovich Municipal Committee of the CPSS) I. V. Smirnov pointed to the importance of comprehensive solutions in the planning of the further development of the Kombinat by taking into account the interests of the economic district as a whole. The director of the Institute N. P. Gordeyev and the director of the Kombinat M. U. Konarev summarized the results of the reports. The meeting passed a resolution on the further

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External Meeting of the Scientific-Technical Council of the All-Union Institute of Refractories at the Borovichi Kombinat of Refractories

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development of the production departments of the Kombinat. With the start of operation of the ORE MINE "Klyuchenka" the Kombinat will receive a yearly amount of about 60,000 tons of local aluminous raw material. The resolutions were submitted to the Leningrad Sovnarkhoz.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov
(All-Union Institute of Refractories)

Card 3/3

"Mathematical Expression of Huygens' Principle in the Problem of Sound Radiation,"
Sb. matem. otd. fiz.-matem. fak. Odessk un-ta, 5, 1953, pp 51-57

A stationary sonic field in an infinite gaseous medium generated by a layer of sonic sources on a certain closed Lyapunov' surface is analyzed. After the source action has stopped at a certain instant, the velocity potential in an arbitrary point of space is determined. (RZhFiz, No 7, 1953) SO: Sum.No. 713, 9 Nov 55

SOV/124-57-5-5315

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 31 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kaspar'yants, A.A.

TITLE: The Non-stationary Problem of the Diffraction of Acoustic Waves
(Nestatsionarnaya zadacha diffraktsii zvukovykh voln)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 3-go Vses. matem. s"yezda. Vol I. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956,
pp 203-204

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPARYANTS, A. A.

"The Preparation of Ultrasound in a Van der Waals Gas."

report presented at 6th Sci. Conference on the Application of Ultrasound in
the Investigation of Matter, 3-7 Feb 1958, organized by Min. of Education
RSFSR and Moscow Oblast Pedagogic Inst. im. N. K. Krupskaya.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

AUTHOR: Kaspar'yants, A.A.

SOV/46-4-4-5/20

TITLE: Propagation of Sound Waves in Van der Waals' Gases and Liquids
(K voprosu o rasprostranenii zvukovykh voln v "gazakh i zhidkostyakh
Van-der-Waalsa")

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1958, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 325-332 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is assumed that the medium in which the sound waves are propagated obeys the Van-der-Waals' equation of state. The propagation of sound is studied using Navier-Stokes' linearized equations. Theoretical values of the velocity and the absorption coefficient of sound are obtained for Van-der-Waals' gases and liquids in a form convenient for calculations. The differential equations of acoustic wave propagation may be simplified and used, outside a thin boundary layer, to study the space distribution of the sound field allowing for the viscosity and thermal conductivity of the medium. The paper is entirely theoretical.

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Propagation of Sound Waves in Van der Waals' Gases and Liquids SOV/46-4-4-5/20

The author thanks A.S. Predvoditelev and Ye.N. Ovchinnikova for their valuable advice. There are 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 3 translations, 2 German and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Odessa State University)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1958

Card 2/2

KASPAR' YANTS, A.A.

PAGE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 607/3207

- Yarooslyants konferentsii i prepodavatelye pedagogicheskikh institutov
Primeneniye ultrakvazifrekvensiy v radioelektronike i radioelektronike (Utilization of Ultrasonics
in Radioelectronics). (Series: Its Trudi, vyp. 11) Printed. (Series: Its Trudi, vyp. 11) Printed. 1,000 copies
Ed. (Title page): V.Y. Kudryavtsev, Professor and B.B. Kudryavtsev, Professor.
PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for physicists specializing
in the physics of ultrasound.
- SCOPE: The collection of articles constitutes the transactions of the VII Conference on the Applications of Ultrasonics to the Study of Materials, which was held at the Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute Izdat N.E. Kruglyakov. Individual articles of the collection discuss various problems in the wave mechanics of ultrasound, the absorption and the propagation mechanics of ultrasonic waves in various media, the operating principle of design of generators and receivers of ultrasonic waves, the speed of sound and methods of its determination. Other articles deal with the applications of ultrasonics to investigation of the properties of materials. No generalities are mentioned. References account only
Lipin, A.D., and V.P. Volodov [Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute Izdat
N.E. Kruglyakov]. Elementary Theory of the Crystal Transformer—Operating as
a Receiver 89
- Kalyanov, B.I. [Obrabotka poluprovodnikov-fizicheskii Institut]. Some
Problems of the Theory of Crystal Transformers. 80m
- Kudryavtsev, B.B. [Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute Izdat N.E. Kruglyakov].
Tablets of Species of Sound in Heavy Minerals. 65
- Senchenko, A.A. [Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute Izdat N.E. Kruglyakov].
Theory of Molecular Acoustics. 72
- Olsanskiy, A.A. [Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute Izdat N.E. Kruglyakov].
Nature of the Stokes Factor 65
- Kaspar' Yants, A.A. [Kharkiv Polytechnic University Izdat I.I.
Kondratenko-Dobrolyubova State University Izdat I.I. Mechnikov]. Hydrodynamic
Theory of the Propagation of Sound Waves in a Liquid. 93
- Esipov, P., and A. Opladet [Department of Physics of the Agricultural
College of Chiralty]. Verification of the Interpretation of Acoustic Con-
centration Curves. 99
- Stish, A.P., and V.F. Volodov [Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute Izdat
N.E. Kruglyakov]. Experimental Basis of Methods for Using Multiple Echo-
Impulses to Investigate Liquid Media at Low Frequencies 107
- Ivanov, G.J., and P.V. Slobodchikov [Institut metallofiziki AM Nauk - Institute
of Metalurgy of the Academy of Sciences USSR]. Using the Electron-Acoustic
Transformer for Investigating the Heterogeneity of Metals 125
- Kostrikov, M.N. [Orenburg Pedagogicheskiy institut-Chelyabinsk Pedagogical
Institute]. Changing the Natural Frequency of Magnetoelectric Vibrators
With the Aid of Additional Masses 135
- Shlyavnikov, V.V. [Pechor Pedagogical Institute]. The Electromotion of
a Liquid as a Source of Ultrasonic Oscillations. 139
- Volodov, B.B., and Ye.I. Sayuk [Institut fiziki Zemli AM Nauk]. Investigation of Elastic
Properties of Rock Samples Under All-Around Pressures of Up to 1000 kg/cm² 147
- Kudryavtsev, A.Y., and B.B. Kudryavtsev [Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute
Izdat N.E. Kruglyakov]. Propagation of Sound in Disperse Media 155

(1)

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KASPAR'YANTS, A.A.

NAME: I. NIK. KIRILOVICH SCHITOV.		DATE: 8/27/1962
<i>Vsesoyuznyye izucheniiya po strukturnym i strukturno-fizicheskym metodam v tekhnike i tekhnologiiakh v tsifrakh</i>		
Vysokochastotnoye i ultrazvukovoye issledovaniye v tekhnike i tekhnologiiakh v tsifrakh	277	1959.
777-9 (Application of Ultrasonic methods in the Study of Substances, No. 9). Moscow, Sov. Akad. Nauk, 1959. 245 p. Prints and inserted. 1,000 copies printed.	245	1959.
Ed.: V. V. Rodionov, Professor, and D. N. Kolyvanov, Professor.		
PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists specializing in ultrasonics and for those interested in the application of ultrasonics to the study of the properties of materials, and to the quality control of metal parts and structural elements.		
CONTENTS: The collection consists between the transactions of the All-Russian Committee of Producers and Teachers of Pedagogical Institutions. The articles report on recent theoretical and experimental investigations in the field of ultrasonics and discuss the application of ultrasonics to the study of		
Application of Ultrasonics (Cont.)		8/27/1962
Kharkov, B. I. [Moscow Pedagogical Institute Issel. Krasnaya], Application of Ultrasonic Methods in the Investigation of Liquids. 187		
Bulgarash, Iosif [GDR (German Democratic Republic)]. Dynamic Investigation of the State of Tenuous Liquids. 181		
Klimchik, A. A. Acoustic Dispersion in Liquids. Series One of the Positive Types of Structural Monohomogenites. 191		
Kostylev, N. I. and M. A. Gorbunov [Kievskiy Politekhn. Institut]. Investigation of the Liquid - Solid System by the Ultrasonic Method. 207		
Zaytsev, V. A. [Dobrov'yants', Izd. I. I. Mechnikova (Obzor Issled. po Fiz. Vved. Sistem i Vved. Vez. Elektron. Dejstvii i Lichidu)]. Propagation of Sound Waves 209		
Application of Ultrasonics (Cont.)		8/27/1962
Ternov, I. A. [Institut po issledovaniyu i ustroystvu pochv i rastvorov (Central Scientific Research Institute of Soil Science and Fertilizers)]. Investigation of the Dependence of Amplitude of Non-Signal of the Pulse Defectoscope on the Distance and Dimensions of the Soil Particles. 217		
Smirnov, A. A. [Moscow Oktiat. Pedagogical Institute Issel. Krasnaya]. Ultrasonic Soil Velocity as Transport Effect. 227		
[No author] Lectures of Professor J. Lamb [Royal College, London]. 221		
Two more item describes lectures delivered by Prof. J. Lamb at the Laboratories of the Moscow Oktiat. Pedagogical Institute of Agricultural Acoustics of the Moscow Oktiat. Pedagogical Institute April 6-21, 1959. 221		
AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress (OCCM-12)		
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPAR'YANTS, A. A. (Odessa)

"On the Hydrodynamic Theory of Sound Wave Propagation in Fluids."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

S/046/60/006/01/08/033
B008/B011

AUTHOR: Kaspar'yants, A. A.

TITLE: Unsteady Sound Emission by a Piston

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 52 - 56

TEXT: The following unsteady problem is dealt with: A piston transmitter begins to act, at the instant $t = 0$, in an unbounded primarily resting gas, according to the time-harmonic law. This transmitter consists of a disk vibrating in a flat screen. The solution of this problem was given in Ref. 4. In the paper under review, the acoustic short-wave field is closely examined. In this connection, the character of motion in the period $(t_1; t_2)$ is given special consideration. In this period there occurs an unsteady motion which may be regarded as a stabilization process of the steady field. The formulas written down here for a circular piston can be extended to pistons of arbitrary shape, which are delimited by partly smooth contours. The motion ascertained during the stabilization process has the character of a

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Unsteady Sound Emission by a Piston

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B008/B011

pulse whose form corresponds to that of the transmitter and whose intensity depends on the phase ξ (initial phase of vibrations) when switching on the transmitter. The pulse motion may be regarded as a consequence of the action exerted by running sources. It is finally noted that the changes occurring after switching off the transmitter somehow occur in an inverse succession, as compared to the stabilization of the steady field. The respective formulas characterizing this process may be obtained by asymptotic estimates in formula (1.12) from Ref. 4. The author thanks L. N. Sretenskiy for his advice. There are 1 figure and 9 references: 8 Soviet and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Odessa State University)

SUBMITTED: August 25, 1958

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5

KASPAR'YANTS,A.A.;(Odessa)

"Hydrodynamic equations with transversal fluidity"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical
and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721030003-5"

AKIMOV, Vyacheslav Filippovich, inzh.; VINOGRADOV, Yuriy Ivanovich, inzh.; GINZBURG, Mark Yakovlevich, inzh.; KASPAR'YANTS, Konstantin Saakovich, inzh.; FRANKFURT, Yakov Mironovich, inzh.; MAMIKONOV, A.G., red.; NOVICHKOVA, M.M., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Automation of field petroleum processing and gas transportation] Avtomatizatsiya promyslovoi podgotovki nefti i transporta gaza. [By] V.F. Akimov i dr. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 166 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies) (Automation)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

MAMEDNIYAZOV, O.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.V.; KULLYYEV, P.; KASPAR'YANTS, L.R.

Comparative study of the chemical composition of different mulberry varieties growing in Chardzhou District, Turkmen S.S.R. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.5:68-72 '61. (MLA 14:12)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(CHANDZHOU DISTRICT--MULBERRY--VARIETIES)

MAMEDNIYAZOV, O.N.; SHULIKA, M.N.; KASPAR'YANTS, L.R.; GLADYSHEVA, L.Ye.

Data on the content of nucleic acids in silk glands of different varieties of silkworms. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.1:67-69 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

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